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P.12

REMARKS

Claims 1-3, 5-12, 15 and 18-28 are pending in the present application. Claims 1-3, 7, 10-12, 15, 18-20, and 24-28 are amended. Reconsideration of the claims is respectfully requested.

I. 35 U.S.C. § 112, First Paragraph: Claims 1, 18 and 27

The examiner objects to the specification under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as failing to adequately teach how to make and/or use the invention in claims 1, 18 and 27. Additionally, the examiner rejects the claims under the same reasons.

In rejecting the claims the examiner states:

The written description in the specification on page 8, line 30-page 9, line 11, does not describe how an "operating system requires" that attachment of resources to a given computer be performed on the given computer. [i.e. does the operating system performs the attachment of resources for the computer?]

Office Action dated May 4, 2005, page 4.

Claims 1, 18, and 27 have been amended, thereby rendering the rejection moot. The claim amendments add no new matter. Support for the claim amendments may be found in the specification as follows:

For the creating step p. 3, ll. 6-7 and p. 10, ll. 4-6.

For the receiving step: p. 3, ll. 7-8 and p. 9, ll. 31.

For the initiating step: p. 9, ll. 30-31 and step 402 in Figure 4.

For the matching step: p. 3, ll. 7-9 and p. 10, ll. 1-6.

For the attaching step: p. 3, ll. 7-10 and p. 13-16.

II. 35 U.S.C. § 112, Second Paragraph: Claims 12 and 27

The examiner has rejected claims 12 and 27 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter, which applicants regard as the invention. The claims have been accordingly. Therefore, this rejection has been overcome.

III. 35 U.S.C. § 103, Obviousness: Claims 1-3, 6-9, 15, 18, 20-23 and 27**III.A. Basis of Rejection**

The examiner rejects claims 1-3, 6-9, 15, 18, 20-23 and 27 as obvious over *Win et al., Administrative Roles that Govern Access to Administrative Functions*, U.S. Patent No. 6,161,139 (Dec. 12, 2000) (hereinafter “*Win*”) in view of *Rao, System Resource Assignment for a Hot Inserted Device*, U.S. Patent No. 6,421,755 (Jul. 16, 2002) (hereinafter “*Rao*”). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

In rejecting the claims the examiner states:

14. As per claims 1, 18 and 27, *Win* taught the invention substantially as claimed for managing resources in a computer network, comprising:

defining the contents of a configuration file (i.e. creation of user profile by assigning role to users and resources) (col. 5, lines 27-33) for each network user (col. 12, lines 45-50; col. 15, lines 30-37);

receiving a login identification (e.g. user name and passwords) from a user (col. 9, lines 36-40) on a given computer (col. 4, lines 46-54);

matching (i.e. authenticating) the user identity (col. 9, lines 36-40)(e.g. user name and passwords) with said user configuration file (e.g. profile information comprised of information defining role of user) (col. 5, lines 27-32; col. 10, lines 27-35); and in response to said matching step (i.e. in response to authenticating), executing a resource attachment program on said given computer to attach network resources to said given computer based on the user identity and the contents of said user configuration file (col. 17, line 65-col. 18, line 58; col. 11, lines 29-44; col. 13, lines 59-60; col. 23, line 35-37) (i.e. after the user is authenticated, resources are built and shown only to those user according to the identity of a user corresponding to the content of the user profile (e.g. role of user), for example, any user having a role of “Sales Manager” will have access to “National Sales Report” resources as defined in the user profile).

15. *Win* did not teach specifically detailing a computer uses an operating system that requires

attachment of resources to a computer be perform on the computer. *Rao* taught a computer uses

a given operating system, wherein said given operating system requires that attachment of

resources to said given computer be performed on said given computer (col. 4, line 66-col. 5, line 6; col. 11, lines 3-20).

16. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Win and Rao because Rao's teaching of a computer with an operating system that requires that attachment of resources to said given computer be performed on said given computer would improve the efficiency of resource allocation in Win's system by allowing an operating system to controls the allocation and usage of resources for application running on a computer.

Office Action, dated May 4, 2005, pages 5-6.

If the Patent Office does not produce a *prima facie* case of unpatentability, then without more the applicant is entitled to grant of a patent. *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 1445, 24 U.S.P.Q.2d 1443, 1444 (Fed. Cir. 1992); *In re Grabiak*, 769 F.2d 729, 733, 226 U.S.P.Q. 870, 873 (Fed. Cir. 1985). A *prima facie* case of obviousness is established when the teachings of the prior art itself suggest the claimed subject matter to a person of ordinary skill in the art. *In re Bell*, 991 F.2d 781, 783, 26 U.S.P.Q.2d 1529, 1531 (Fed. Cir. 1993). All limitations of the claimed invention must be considered when determining patentability. *In re Lowry*, 32 F.3d 1579, 1582, 32 U.S.P.Q.2d 1031, 1034 (Fed. Cir. 1994). A proper *prima facie* case of obviousness cannot be established by combining the teachings of the prior art absent some teaching, incentive, or suggestion supporting the combination. *In re Napier*, 55 F.3d 610, 613, 34 U.S.P.Q.2d 1782, 1784 (Fed. Cir. 1995); *In re Bond*, 910 F.2d 831, 834, 15 U.S.P.Q.2d 1566, 1568 (Fed. Cir. 1990). In this particular case, a *prima facie* case of obviousness is not present because (1) not all of the features of the claims are found in the cited references and (2) no teaching, suggestion, or incentive has been provided to combine the references.

Claim 1 as amended, which is representative of claims 18 and 27 as amended, is as follows:

1. (Currently Amended) A method for managing resources in a computer network, comprising:
 - creating a particular configuration file for each user of a network, wherein each configuration file contains a list of the network resources that a particular user may access;
 - receiving a user identification at a client;
 - initiating a resource attachment program in response to receiving the user identification;

matching, using the resource attachment program, the user identification with a configuration file associated with the user identification; and

attaching, using the resource attachment program, network resources to the client based on the list contained in the configuration file associated with the user identification.

III.B. A *Prima facie* Obviousness Rejection Against Claim 1 Cannot Be Made by Combining *Win* and *Rao*

Claim 1, as amended, is not obvious in view of *Win* and *Rao* because neither reference shows or suggests all of the features of claim 1 as amended. Neither reference shows or suggests creating a particular configuration file, as claimed. Neither reference shows or suggest initiating a resource attachment program, as claimed. Neither reference shows or suggests using the resource attachment program to match the user identification with a configuration file associated with the user identification, as claimed. Neither reference shows or suggests using the resource attachment program to attach network resources to the client based on the list contained in the configuration file, as claimed. Because neither reference shows or suggests all of the features of claim 1 as amended, a *prima facie* obviousness rejection cannot be made against claim 1.

The examiner asserts that *Win* does teach defining the contents of a configuration file for each network user, citing *Win* as follows:

Thus, system 2 enables the creation of resource profiles by assigning roles to resources, and user profiles by assigning roles to users to generate access rights. System 2 automatically links a user profile to the resource profiles that have been assigned the same roles, so that deployment of new resources may occur rapidly.

Win, col. 5, ll. 27-33.

Administration Application 114 is used by administrators to configure server components of the system, to set up user and resource records, assign roles to users and resources and manage changes to the system. The Administration Application provides these services by reading and writing information in Registry Server 108.

Win, col. 12, lines 45-50.

Preferably, the Administration Application 114 can display a User Information data entry form that accepts information defining a user. An administrator may complete and submit the data entry form for each individual user to be defined. In response, Registry Server 108 stores information defining the user in the Registry Repository

110. Each user is defined by personal information, login and password information, and account information."

Win, col. 15, lines 30-37.

As can be seen, none of the cited passages actually discloses creating a particular configuration file for each user of a network, wherein each configuration file contains a list of the network resources that a user may access, as claimed. The examiner asserts in a response to argument that creation of user profiles by assigning roles to users is the same as defining the content of a configuration file of each network user (citing the older claim language.) However, the two features are entirely distinct and the examiner provides no foundation for the assertion that they are equivalent. *Win*'s statement that, "system 2 enables the creation of... user profiles by assigning roles to users to generate access rights," col. 5, ll. 26-29, is not equivalent to, "a particular configuration file is created for each user of a network," as claimed.

Moreover, a separate file need not be created for each user profile. For example, a plurality of user profiles may be stored in a single file. In fact, *Win* stores user profiles in a single file and does not show or suggest storing each user profile in a particular configuration file for each user, as claimed. The very text cited by the examiner directly supports this fact and directly contradicts the examiner's assertions to the contrary. For example, *Win* states that, "Registry Server 108 stores information defining the user in the Registry Repository 110." *Win*, col. 15, ll. 33-34. Elsewhere, *Win* states that:

Preferably, Registry Repository 110 is implemented using a relational database with a stored procedure interface. Examples of suitable databases include.... Stored procedures increase performance because they are pre-compiled queries that are cached in memory by the database management system. In addition, a stored procedure can execute several database operations as one atomic operation and then commit or rollback the entire transaction."

Win, col. 12, ll. 30-42.

Thus, *Win* explicitly contradicts the examiner's assertion that a file is created for each user profile. Instead, all user profiles are stored in a single database file. *Win* does not show or suggest otherwise. Moreover, *Win* teaches against the claimed feature by touting the advantages of using a single database to store the user information and role information. Thus, the examiner's assertions regarding *Win*'s teachings vis-à-vis defining the contents of a configuration file for each network user are incorrect. Furthermore, *Rao*, which is directed to assigning system resources of a single computer system to a hot inserted adapter circuit, fails to

cure the lack of disclosure in *Win* in this regard. Accordingly, a *prima facie* obviousness rejection of claim 1 in view of *Win* and *Rao* can not be made.

Similarly, neither *Win* nor *Rao*, alone or in combination, show or suggest using the resource attachment program to match the user identification with a configuration file associated with the user identification, as claimed, or using the resource attachment program to attach network resources to the client based on the list contained in the configuration file, as claimed. Neither the cited references show or suggest creating a particular configuration file for each user, as claimed, so neither reference, alone or in combination, shows matching such files to users or using such files to attach resources to a client as claimed. Thus, a *prima facie* obviousness rejection against claim 1 cannot be made by combining *Win* and *Rao*.

In addition, neither *Win* nor *Rao* show or suggest using a single resource attachment program to both match a user identification to a configuration file and to attach network resources to the client, as claimed. Thus, again, a *prima facie* obviousness rejection against claim 1 cannot be made by combining *Win* and *Rao*.

Furthermore, no motivation exists to combine *Win* and *Rao* to achieve the invention of claim 1. Neither reference shows or suggests the claimed features and no motivation exists in art known to the Applicants to further modify *Win* and *Rao* to achieve the invention of claim 1. Because no motivation exists to combine *Win* and *Rao* in the manner suggested by the examiner, a *prima facie* obviousness rejection cannot be stated against claim 1 by combining *Win* and *Rao*.

III.C. Claim 1 is Non-Obvious in View of *Win* and *Rao*

In addition, claim 1 is not obvious in view of *Win* and *Rao* when the references are viewed as a whole by one of ordinary skill in the art. In fact, when *Win* is considered as a whole, this reference directly teaches away from the features of claim 1. As shown above, *Win* requires that user profiles be stored in a single database. Furthermore, *Win* specifically describes the advantages of doing so in terms of increased performance and to perform operations as one atomic operation. *Win*, col. 12, ll. 30-42 (quoted above). Thus, one of ordinary skill would be motivated to avoid implementing the claimed feature of creating a particular configuration file for each network user. *Rao*, which is irrelevant to the claimed invention, is silent on this issue. For this reason, claim 1 is non-obvious in view of *Win* and *Rao* when these two cited references are viewed as a whole by one of ordinary skill in the art.

In addition, in considering the references as a whole, one of ordinary skill in the art would consider the problems recognized by the cited references. Claim 1 is not obvious in view of *Win* and *Rao* because each reference is directed to solving different problems. *Win* is directed to solving the problem of controlling access to administrative privileges, as shown by the following text in *Win*:

Businesses are rushing to publish information on the Web and just as quickly stumbling into several roadblocks. For example, some information is valuable and sensitive, and needs to be made available only to selected users. Thus, there is a need to provide selective access to network resources and information over the Web.

This need exists in the context of internal Web networks that are available to employees of an organization, called Intranets, as well as Web networks and resources that are available to external customers, suppliers and partners of the organization, called extranets. Extranet users may require information from a large number of diverse sources, for example, product catalogs, customer databases, or inventory systems. There may be millions of potential users, the number of which grows dramatically as an organization prospers. Thus, there is a need for a large-scale system that can provide selective access to a large number of information sources for a large number of users.

Because some of the information sources are sensitive, there is a need to provide secure access to the information.

Current networks and Web systems, including Intranets and extranets, are expensive and complex to implement. These technologies also change rapidly. There is a need for any information access method or system to integrate with and use existing equipment, software and systems. There is also a need for method and system that is flexible or adaptable to changing technologies and standards.

One approach to some of the foregoing problems and needs has been to provide each network resource or application program with a separate access control list. The access control list identifies users or hosts that are authorized to access a particular application. As new users or hosts are added to the network, the access control lists grow, making security management more complicated and difficult. Use of a large number of separate lists also makes the user experience tedious and unsatisfactory.

Another disadvantage of the foregoing approaches is duplication of management processes. To add new users to the system, a network administrator must repeat similar access processes for each application or resource to be made available to the new users.

The redundancy of these processes, combined with rapid growth in the number of users, can make the cost of deploying, managing and supporting a system unacceptably high.

Thus, there is a need for a mechanism to govern access to one or more information resources in which selective access is given to particular users.

Win, col. 1, l. 47 through col. 2, l. 27.

In contrast, *Rao* is directed to the problem of assigning system resources on an individual computer as a card is inserted into the individual computer while the computer is on, as shown by the following text in *Rao*:

With a "like-for-like" hot removal and insertion, where an old adapter card is hot replaced by an adapter card of the same type, the system resources assigned to the hot removed adapter card can be assigned to the hot inserted adapter card. However, if the hot inserted card is of a different type or if a new device is being added to the computer system, then new system resource assignments are typically needed. One system of hot insertion of a device mounted to an adapter card is set forth in of a Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Hot-Plug Specification, Rev. 1.0.

Some systems for assigning system resources to a hot inserted device (other than in a like-for-like hot replacement, such as in a hot add or hot upgrade) include the rearrangement of the assigned resources for all devices on a bus. However, such a strategy typically requires the interruption of service in the devices whose system resource assignments are being moved. Another alternative is to reserve holes or apertures in the system resource for a computer bus that are larger than needed for the devices operably coupled to the computer bus during the startup of the computer system. One such system is described in PCI Hot Plug Application and Design, by Alan Goodrum, Annabooks, San Diego, Calif., 1998.

In order to assign system resources to a hot inserted device, the system must know how much of the system resource reserved for the bus has been assigned. This may present a problem if the device assignments are not stored in a memory device such as an NVRAM that is accessible to the hot insertion system.

Rao, col. 1, l. 51 through col. 2, l. 13.

As can be seen from the cited text, *Rao* is completely irrelevant to managing user roles and user profiles on a network. Instead, *Rao* is directed to assigning system resources on an individual computer as a card is inserted into the individual computer while the

computer is on. Because these problems are alien to each other, one of ordinary skill would have no reason or motivation to look to *Rao* to solve problems that may be present in *Win*. Accordingly, claim 1 is non-obvious in view of *Win* and *Rao*.

Furthermore, *Rao* is also irrelevant to the claimed invention, which is directed to a method for managing resources in a computer network. Thus, no one of ordinary skill would be motivated to use the teachings of *Rao* to modify *Win* to achieve the invention of claim 1. Therefore, again, claim 1 is non-obvious in view of *Win* and *Rao*.

III.D. Remaining Claims

Independent claims 18 and 27, as amended, contain features similar to claim 1. Thus, claims 18 and 27 are non-obvious in view of *Win* and *Rao* and a *prima facie* obviousness rejection cannot be stated against claims 18 and 27 for the reasons presented above. In addition, all of the remaining dependent claims depend from one of claims 1, 18, and 27. Thus, none of remaining dependent claims are obvious in view of *Win* and *Rao* and a *prima facie* obviousness rejection cannot be stated against the dependent claims, at least by virtue of their dependency on claims 1, 18, and 27, respectively.

In addition, the dependent claims contain other features not shown or suggested by either *Win* or *Rao*. For example, neither *Win* nor *Rao* show or suggest that a resource attachment program is stored on a client, as claimed in claim 5. Neither *Win* nor *Rao* show or suggest creating a record of all successfully attached resources as claimed in claim 7.

The combination of *Win* and *Rao* cannot establish a *prima facie* obviousness rejection against the claims as amended. Furthermore, the amended claims are not obvious in view of *Win* and *Rao*. Therefore, the rejection of claims 1-3, 6-9, 15, 18, 20-23, and 27 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) has been overcome.

IV. 35 U.S.C. § 103, Obviousness: Claims 5 and 19

The examiner rejects claims 5 and 19 as being obvious over *Win* and *Rao* in view of Woodruff, Method of Distributed Resource Management of I/O Devices in a Network Cluster, U.S. Patent Publication No. 2004/0210648 (Oct. 21, 2004) (hereinafter "Woodruff"). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The examiner states that:

24. As per claims 5 and 19, *Win* and *Rao* taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 1 and 18 above. *Win* and *Rao* did not teach wherein said resource attachment program is stored on the client computer.

Woodruff taught wherein a resource attachment program is stored on the client computer (page 5, paragraph 51).

25. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Win, Rao and Woodruff because Woodruff's teaching of a resource attachment program stored on the client computer would increase the efficiency of Win's and Rao' s systems by allowing programs such as resource attachment to be executed locally on a client thus reducing the traffic between the client and the server.

Office Action dated May 4, 2005, page 8.

As shown above, the combination of *Win* and *Rao* cannot result in a *prima facie* obviousness rejection of claim 1 and 18, as amended. Furthermore, claims 1 and 18 are non-obvious in view of *Rao* and *Win*, as amended. *Woodruff*, which is directed to the problem of resource management of I/O devices in a network cluster (*Woodruff*, Abstract), fails to cure the lack of disclosure in *Win* and *Rao* regarding creating a particular user configuration file for each user, as claimed. Thus, a *prima facie* obviousness rejection cannot be stated against claims 5 and 19 in view of *Win*, *Rao*, and *Woodruff*.

Moreover, claims 5 and 19 are not obvious in view of *Win*, *Rao*, and *Woodruff* when the references are considered as a whole. As shown above, *Win* is directed to the problem of managing user profiles and user roles on a network. *Rao* is directed to the problem of managing system resources on an individual computer when a card is inserted into that computer while that computer is on. *Woodruff* is directed to the problem of allocating input/output resources in a cluster, as shown by the following text:

[0002] In a typical stand-alone computer, all I/O devices are owned exclusively by that computer. Thus, I/O resources are not shared or available to any other computers in such a system and I/O resource allocation is not a problem. However, in a network cluster where there are distributed I/O resources which can be shared among multiple hosts, it may be unclear which I/O resources are available to each host. Thus, in a network of shared I/O resources and multiple hosts, it is important for each host to identify the I/O devices in the cluster that are allocated to it at boot up (or when the host connects to the network), and to maintain an updated list of its I/O resources. However, most clustered systems typically do not provide a flexible technique for allocating various I/O resources among the various hosts in the cluster. Moreover, most clustering systems also do not provide an efficient technique for providing I/O resource allocation updates to each host within the cluster.

[0003] Thus, a need exists for improved techniques for allocating I/O resources in a cluster and for allowing each host to efficiently obtain updated information describing the allocation of I/O resources.

Woodruff, col. 1, paragraphs 0002 through 0003.

Unlike either *Win* or *Rao*, *Woodruff* is directed to the problem of allocating I/O resources in a cluster and for allowing each host to efficiently obtain updated information describing the allocation of I/O Resources. Thus, all three of *Win*, *Rao*, and *Woodruff* are directed to solving different problems. Accordingly, one of ordinary skill would have no reason to look to *Woodruff* to solve problems present in *Win* and *Rao*. For this reason, claims 5 and 19 are non-obvious in view of *Win*, *Rao*, and *Woodruff* when the references are considered as a whole.

V. 35 U.S.C. § 103. Obviousness: Claims 10, 24 and 28

The examiner rejects claims 10, 24 and 28 as being obvious over *Win* and *Rao* in view of *Corn et al., Procedure for Safely Terminating Network Programs During Network Logoff*, U.S. Patent No. 5,781,738 (Jul. 14, 1998) (hereinafter “*Corn*”). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

In rejecting these two claims the examiner states:

27. As per claims 10, 24 and 28, *Win* and *Rao* taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 1, 18 and 27 above. *Win* and *Rao* did not teach unattaching the resources when the user log out. *Corn* taught comprising:

receiving a log out command from the user and unattaching the attached resources (col. 3, lines 28-45).

28. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of *Win*, *Rao* and *Corn* because *Corn*’s teaching of unattaching the resources would increase the efficiency of *Win*’s and *Rao*’s systems by allowing the unattached resources to be shared with other user (col. 3, lines 32-33).

Office Action dated May 4, 2005, page 9.

As shown above, the combination of *Win* and *Rao* cannot result in a *prima facie* obviousness rejection of claim 1 and 18, as amended. Furthermore, claims 1 and 18 are non-obvious in view of *Rao* and *Win*, as amended. *Corn*, which is directed to terminating a client server network connection safely (*Corn*, Abstract), fails to cure the lack of disclosure in *Win*.

and *Rao* regarding creating a particular user configuration file for each user, as claimed. Thus, a *prima facie* obviousness rejection cannot be stated against claims 20, 24, and 28 in view of *Win*, *Rao*, and *Corn*.

Furthermore, claims 10, 24, and 28 are not obvious in view of *Win*, *Rao*, and *Corn* when the references are considered as a whole. As shown above, *Win* is directed to the problem of managing user profiles and user roles on a network. *Rao* is directed to the problem of managing system resources on an individual computer when a card is inserted into that computer while that computer is on. *Corn* is directed to the problem of terminating a client server network connection, as shown by the following text:

The user of a client workstation who has completed use of the server resources may disconnect or logoff from the network. Existing network operating systems provide no facility for ensuring that all client computer system programs executed from the server have been properly terminated by the user. While some network operating systems check for files remaining open across the network, none check for loaded executable programs using programs or libraries across the network. Once the network connection has been severed, the programs in the memory of the client system are no longer operable. However, these programs still reside in the memory of the client computer system taking up a valuable resource. These inoperable programs also have the potential to cause operational failures to the computer system. User selection of a computer program executing from the server after disconnecting from that server may cause the client system to crash or become unusable.

Thus, there exists a technical problem of being able to determine at logoff whether or not server files are being used by the client computer system.

Corn, col. 1, ll. 38-58.

Unlike either *Win* or *Rao*, *Corn* is directed to the problem of terminating a client server network connection and determining whether or not server files are being used by the client computer system at that time. Thus, all three of *Win*, *Rao*, and *Corn* are directed to solving different problems. Accordingly, one of ordinary skill would have no reason to look to *Corn* to solve problems present in *Win* and *Rao*. For this reason, claims 10, 24, and 28 are non-obvious in view of *Win*, *Rao*, and *Corn* when the references are considered as a whole.

VI. 35 U.S.C. § 103, Obviousness: Claims 11 and 25

The examiner rejects claims 11 and 25 as being obvious over *Win* and *Rao* in view of *Hudson et al., System and Method for Accessing Enterprise-Wide Resources by Presenting to the Resource a Temporary Credential*, U.S. Patent No. 6,055,637 (Apr. 25, 2000) (hereinafter "*Hudson*"). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The examiner states that:

31. As per claims 11 and 25, *Win* and *Rao* taught the invention substantially as claimed in

claims 7 and 21 above. *Win* and *Rao* did not teach deleting the record of attached resources when a user log out. *Hudson* taught comprising:

receiving a log out command from the user and deleting the record of attached resources (col. 7, lines 33-39; col. 5, lines 64-col. 6, lines 4).

32. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of *Win*, *Rao* and *Hudson* because *Hudson*'s teaching of deleting the record of attached resources would increase the security of *Win*'s and *Rao*'s systems by preventing another user from accessing the record of attached resources.

Office Action dated May 4, 2005, pages 9-10.

As shown above, the combination of *Win* and *Rao* cannot result in a *prima facie* obviousness rejection of claim 1 and 18, as amended. Furthermore, claims 1 and 18 are non-obvious in view of *Rao* and *Win*, as amended. *Hudson*, which is directed to providing role-based access control for resources of an entire corporate entity which eliminates or substantially reduces the advantages associated with prior security systems and packages (*Hudson*, Col. 1, ll. 51-56), fails to cure the lack of disclosure in *Win* and *Rao* regarding creating a particular user configuration file for each user, as claimed. Thus, a *prima facie* obviousness rejection cannot be stated against claims 11 and 25 in view of *Win*, *Rao*, and *Hudson*.

Furthermore, claims 11 and 25 are non-obvious in view of *Win*, *Rao*, and *Hudson* when the references are considered as a whole. As shown above, *Win* is directed to the problem of managing user profiles and user roles on a network. *Rao* is directed to the problem managing system resources on an individual computer when a card is inserted into that computer while that computer is on. *Hudson* is directed to the problem of separately authorizing separate resources to each user, as shown by the following text:

FIG. 1 illustrates a typical problem encountered in a resource security system employed by corporate entities and organizations today. Access to resources 10 are provided to users via a number of interactive devices 12, including computer terminals, workstations, computers which are coupled to a network 14 or in communication therewith via a modem. Resources 10 may include mainframe computers 16, operating systems 18, other networks 20, computer platforms 22, other resources 24 and databases 26. Each of these interactive devices and resources may employ its own security package 30 to ensure that only the users with the proper credentials may access it. Therefore, to provide a user access to five resources, for example, the resource administrators of the five resources must separately authorize clearance to the user by providing him/her with an identification number or character string and a password. Further, each resource security package must maintain an access database of all of its authorized user identifications and passwords.

As a result, a user's typical log on session would require the user to enter his/her user identifier(s) and password(s) several times to gain access to a number of different resources. Each resource is required to independently authenticate the user's identifier and password before entry is granted. If the user logs off a resource but later desires access to the same resource again during the same session, he/she must reenter the user identifier and password to regain entry.

When the user changes responsibility, function or status with the company, the respective resource administrators must be individually notified to update the access database of each resource. However, because the access databases may not be updated (by the individual resource administrators) to reflect the change in personnel, the integrity of the entire system may be compromised.

Hudson, col. 1 ll. 14-49.

Unlike either *Win* or *Rao*, *Hudson* is directed to the problem of attaching multiple resources to each user. Thus, all three of *Win*, *Rao*, and *Hudson* are directed to solving different problems. Accordingly, one of ordinary skill would have no reason to look to *Hudson* to solve problems present in *Win* and *Rao*. For this reason, claims 11 and 25 are non-obvious in view of *Win*, *Rao*, and *Hudson* when the references are considered as a whole.

VII. 35 U.S.C. § 103, Obviousness: Claims 12 and 26

The examiner rejects claims 12 and 26 as being obvious over *Win* and *Rao* in view of *Brendel*, Client-Side Resource-Based Load-Balancing with Delayed-Resource-Binding Using

TCP State Migration to WWW Server Farm, U.S. Patent No. 6,182,139 (Jan. 30, 2001)
(hereinafter "*Brendel*"). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The examiner asserts the following:

34. As per claims 12 and 26, *Win* and *Rao* taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 1 and 18 above. *Win* and *Rao* did not teach the client computer uses the UNIX operating system. *Brendel* taught wherein the client computer uses the UNIX operating system (col. 15, lines 23-32).

35. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of *Win*, *Rao* and *Brendel* because *Brendel*'s teaching of using the UNIX operating system would increase the flexibility of *Win*'s and *Rao*'s systems by allowing the use of clients with different type of operating system according to the choice of the designer.

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As shown above, the combination of *Win* and *Rao* cannot result in a *prima facie* obviousness rejection of claim 1 and 18, as amended. Furthermore, claims 1 and 18 are non-obvious in view of *Rao* and *Win*, as amended. *Brendel*, which is directed to resource load balancing (*Brendel*, Abstract), fails to cure the lack of disclosure in *Win* and *Rao* regarding creating a particular user configuration file for each user, as claimed. Thus, a *prima facie* obviousness rejection cannot be stated against claims 12 and 26 in view of *Win*, *Rao*, and *Brendel*.

Furthermore, claims 12 and 26 are non-obvious in view of *Win*, *Rao*, and *Brendel* when the references are considered as a whole. As shown above, *Win* is directed to the problem of managing user profiles and user roles on a network. *Rao* is directed to managing system resources on an individual computer when a card is inserted into that computer while that computer is on. *Brendel* is directed to the problem of avoiding load-balancer crashes, as shown by the following text:

It is somewhat undesirable to have a back-up load balancer. If the primary and back-up load-balancers crash or otherwise becomes unavailable, client packets are no longer forwarded to their servers, causing the clients to hang. A technique to avoid this client hang caused by a load-balancer crash is desired.

Brendel, col. 1, ll. 32-37.

Unlike either *Win* or *Rao*, *Brendel* is directed to the problem of avoiding load balancer crashes. Thus, all three of *Win*, *Rao*, and *Brendel* are directed to solving different problems. Accordingly, one of ordinary skill would have no reason to look to *Brendel* to

solve problems present in *Win* and *Rao*. For this reason, claims 12 and 26 are non-obvious in view of *Win*, *Rao*, and *Brendel* when the references are considered as a whole.

VIII. The Examiner Used Impermissible Hindsight When Rejecting the Claims Presented in the Previous Response to Office Action

The examiner used impermissible hindsight when rejecting the claims presented in the previous response to office action. Given that *Win*, *Rao*, *Woodruff*, *Corn*, *Hudson*, and *Brendel* are all directed to completely different problems and completely different technologies, and given that no reasons have been presented that one of ordinary skill would look to these references in the first place, the examiner must have merely searched for individual words and phrases, picked and chosen these elements in cited references, and then combined the references using Applicant's own disclosure and claims as a motivation. Furthermore, the fact that the examiner hunted six references to find the required terms further indicates that the examiner merely picked and chose phrases and elements from the prior art and combined them together using impermissible hindsight. Accordingly, the rejections as originally stated do not establish *prima facie* obviousness rejections.

Furthermore, the examiner did not state a single motivation to combine any of the references. The examiner did state purported advantages to combining the references, but an advantage is not equivalent to a motivation. For example, a first reference may disclose the use of lasers to achieve nuclear fusion. A second reference may disclose that an ultra-high power lasers deliver more energy. One of ordinary skill may recognize that an ultra-high power laser would be a more useful tool to achieve nuclear fusion, though one of ordinary skill would be motivated to avoid combining the references because of the extreme expense of ultra-high power lasers. In this example, one of ordinary skill is motivated to avoid implementing the combination, even if he or she recognized the advantage. Thus, in this example, no motivation exists to combine the references.

In the case at hand, the examiner has not provided any reason why one of ordinary skill would recognize the purported advantages or have reasons to implement them. Furthermore, in the light that the each reference is alien to the other, the no one of ordinary skill could be expected to recognize individual phrases and elements from the references and be motivated to combine them in the manner suggested. For these reasons, the examiner's statements failed to provide a proper motivation to combine the references against the claims

presented in the previous response to office action. Accordingly, the examiner failed to state *prima facie* obviousness rejections of those claims.

In the light that the examiner used impermissible hindsight in rejecting the previous claims and in the light that the examiner failed to state any motivation to combine the references, Applicants respectfully request that the examiner examine the claims, as amended in this response, according to the requirements under *John v. Graham Deere*, 383 U.S. 1 (1966) and on par with all the standards to which all other applicants are entitled. Applicants further request that the claims be allowed.

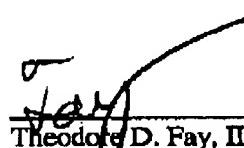
IX. Conclusion

It is respectfully urged that the subject application is patentable over the cited references and is now in condition for allowance.

The examiner is invited to call the undersigned at the below-listed telephone number if in the opinion of the examiner such a telephone conference would expedite or aid the prosecution and examination of this application.

DATE: August 3, 2005

Respectfully submitted,


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